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*primitives*, and, among studies in the German language, Dr. Victor Utz's *Die Besitzverhältnisse der Tartarenbauern im Kreise Simferopol*, Maurer's *Einleitung zur Geschichte der Mark-, Hof-, Dorf-, Stadtverfassung*, Tschuprow's *Die Feldgemeinschaft*, and Simkhovitch's *Die Feldgemeinschaft in Russland*. The latest distinct advances, however, in the knowledge of this subject are to be found in the untranslated studies of Russian village communities by such Russian authors as Kachorowski, Shvetzow, Shcherbina, Segal, Pawlow-Silwanskij, Grodekow, Bolshakow, Harusin, Dubienskij, Efimenko, Lichkow, Krol, Rumianzew, and Kaufman. Mr. Kaufman's work entitled *Ruskaia Obshchina* (The Russian Village Community) is considered of unusual merit by Mr. Lewiński.

A review of the data gathered in these intensive studies of the widely scattered survivals of a primitive stage of life leads the author to the conclusion that the whole evolution of private property is traceable to four basic principles of universal application and that special racial differences have been without significance.

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*The Ultimate Solution of the American Negro Problem.* By EDWARD EGGLESTON. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1913. 8vo, pp. 285. \$1.50 net.

The solution of the American negro problem still puzzles the American nation. Theories like "the extermination of the weak by the strong," "wholesale deportation through the government," "segregation like the Amerind," etc., have been found wanting, and now comes Mr. Eggleston's optimistic assurance of the ultimate solution.

The first six chapters of this book aim to explain the negro's origin and descent, and the quality of his mind and character. The remaining fourteen chapters deal with negro slavery in America, negro criminality, negro education, and the natural solution of the problem. The author, with optimistic assurance, builds his whole argument around the mental inferiority of the negro race. He points out the negro's tendency to commit crime, and presents statistics showing a decline of 7.7 per cent in population since 1890. He firmly believes that disease, incapacity, and white competition will ultimately eliminate the black race, and that no amount of white intervention in the negroes' behalf will be effectual.

The book is written in simple and dispassionate style for popular reading. It presents nothing really new and its calm assumption of the ultimate natural solution may well be doubted. Withal, it is worth reading by those who look to other ways of solving the problem.

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*Social Work in Hospitals.* By IDA M. CANNON. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913. 12mo, pp. xii+260. \$1.50.

The Russell Sage Foundation is putting out this description of a new form of social service by one of the pioneers in the movement. The work was begun

in 1905 when the Massachusetts General Hospital instituted the first social service department of a hospital for the purpose of making more effective its medical work. It is the object of these departments, through co-operation with the public and private social agencies of the city and through knowledge of the purposes of medical treatment administered in the hospitals and dispensaries to which they are attached, to make possible the carrying-out of the physicians' plans where otherwise financial disability, ignorance, or carelessness would prevent such results. As the writer says, it is their purpose to make of those who come to the hospitals physically dependent, people who will be self-dependent in every respect. The record of accomplishment which she gives is a very interesting one, as are also the possibilities for future work. There is especial significance in her statement that this work is more satisfactory than much of the general social work, because the worker here feels that something is being done, at least for the physical ills of her charges, so that she is not so constantly confronted with the consciousness of a miserable situation which she is absolutely powerless to alleviate. Yet this is true in only certain phases of the work; in others, such as cases of habitual alcoholism, little success has been attained.

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*Studies in Trade Unionism in the Custom Tailoring Trade.* By CHARLES JACOB STOWELL. Bloomington, Ill.: The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, 1913. 8vo, pp. 166.

The writer prefaces this thesis with the statement that it is intended to form the basis for a more extended study in the same subject. One might well wish him to venture such an undertaking with the great amount of information which is here stored in its crude state. The appendices and statistics, which begin on p. 79, contain very interesting and suggestive data covering practically the whole period of organized labor in the tailoring trade. Yet comparatively little use has been made of them in the interpretative portion of the study. On the other hand, the whole first chapter is given over to a history of the tailoring trade which deals largely with early English conditions not exactly relevant to a study of trade unionism. On the whole the most satisfactory part of the book is the appendices where occasional interpretative notes give some insight into the instructive possibilities of such a study.

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*Modern Cities.* By HORATIO M. POLLOCK and WILLIAM S. MORGAN. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. x+418. \$1.50 net.

In this interesting and instructive volume the authors have tried to give us "the best modern features and ideals of municipal life without burdening the pages with details." The discussion of the rapid growth and development of our modern cities is followed, naturally, by consideration of the problems that arise therefrom, such as city-planning, housing, streets, and